

# Método de Diferencias Finitas para Ecuaciones Diferenciales Parciales



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# Clasificación de EDPs

$$A \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + B \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial xy} + C \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = f(x, y, u, \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y})$$

Para  $x_0 \leq x \leq x_f, y_0 \leq y \leq y_f$  y con las condiciones de borde para un dominio rectangular

$$u(x, y_0) = b_{y_0}(x) \quad , \quad u(x, y_f) = b_{y_f}(x)$$

$$u(x_0, y) = b_{x_0}(y) \quad , \quad u(x_f, y) = b_{x_f}(y)$$

- Estas EDPs pueden ser clasificadas en 3 grupos:

- EDP Elíptica:  $B^2 - 4AC < 0$

- EDP Parabólica:  $B^2 - 4AC = 0$

- EDP Hiperbólica:  $B^2 - 4AC > 0$

Hiperbólica:  $\frac{dC}{dt} - U \frac{dC}{dx} = 0$  Ec. de advección

$$\frac{d^2 C}{dt^2} - a \frac{d^2 C}{dx^2} = 0 \quad \text{Ec. de onda}$$

Elíptica:  $\frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial y^2} = 0$  Ec. de Laplace

Parabólica:  $\frac{\partial C}{\partial t} - D \frac{\partial^2 C}{\partial x^2} = 0$  Ec. de difusión

# EDP Elípticas

- Ecuación de Laplace  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0$
- Ecuación Poisson  $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = f(x, y)$

## Diferencias Finitas para EDP

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} \approx \frac{u_{i-1,j} - 2u_{i,j} + u_{i+1,j}}{\Delta x^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} \approx \frac{u_{i,j-1} - 2u_{i,j} + u_{i,j+1}}{\Delta y^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \approx \frac{u_{i+1,j} - u_{i-1,j}}{2\Delta y}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \approx \frac{u_{i,j+1} - u_{i,j-1}}{2\Delta x}$$

# Discretización de Ecuación de Laplace

$$\frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 T}{\partial y^2} = 0$$

$$T(x, y) = T$$

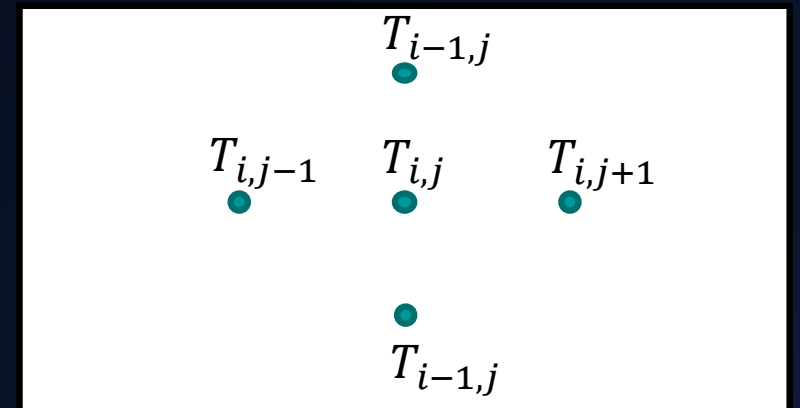
$$T(x_{i,j}, y_{i,j}) = T_{i,j}$$

-> Diferencias Finitas (Derivadas y evaluando)

$$\frac{T_{i+1,j} - 2T_{i,j} + T_{i-1,j}}{(\Delta x)^2} + \frac{T_{i,j+1} - 2T_{i,j} + T_{i,j-1}}{(\Delta y)^2} = 0 \quad (\Delta x)^2 = (\Delta y)^2 = h$$

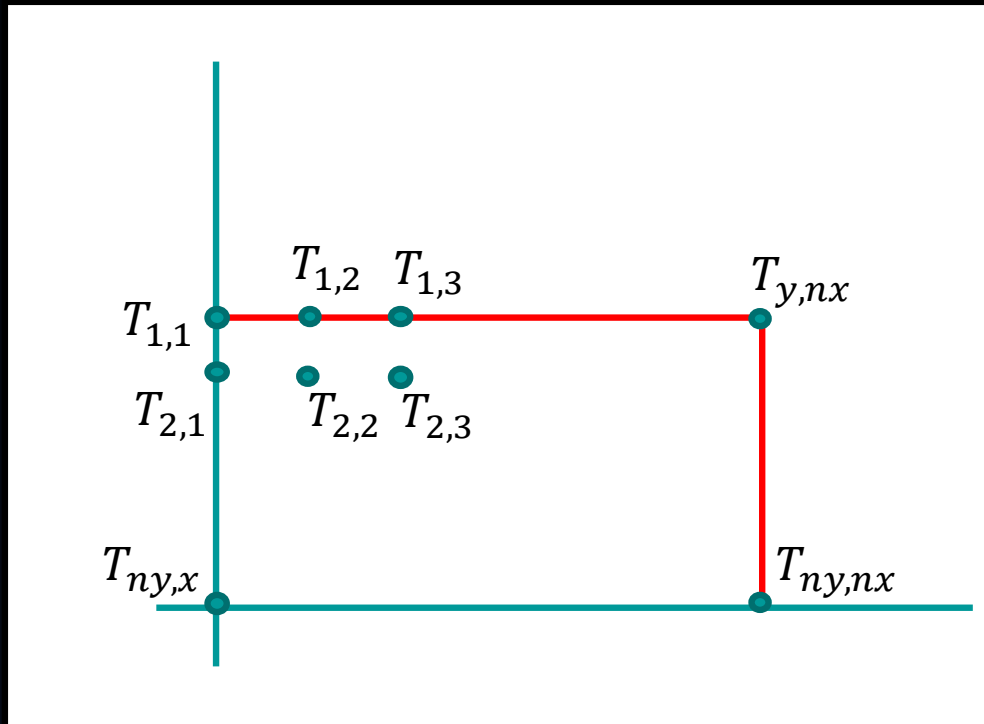
-> Simplificando denominador común

$$-4T_{i,j} + T_{i+1,j} + T_{i-1,j} + T_{i,j+1} + T_{i,j-1} = 0$$



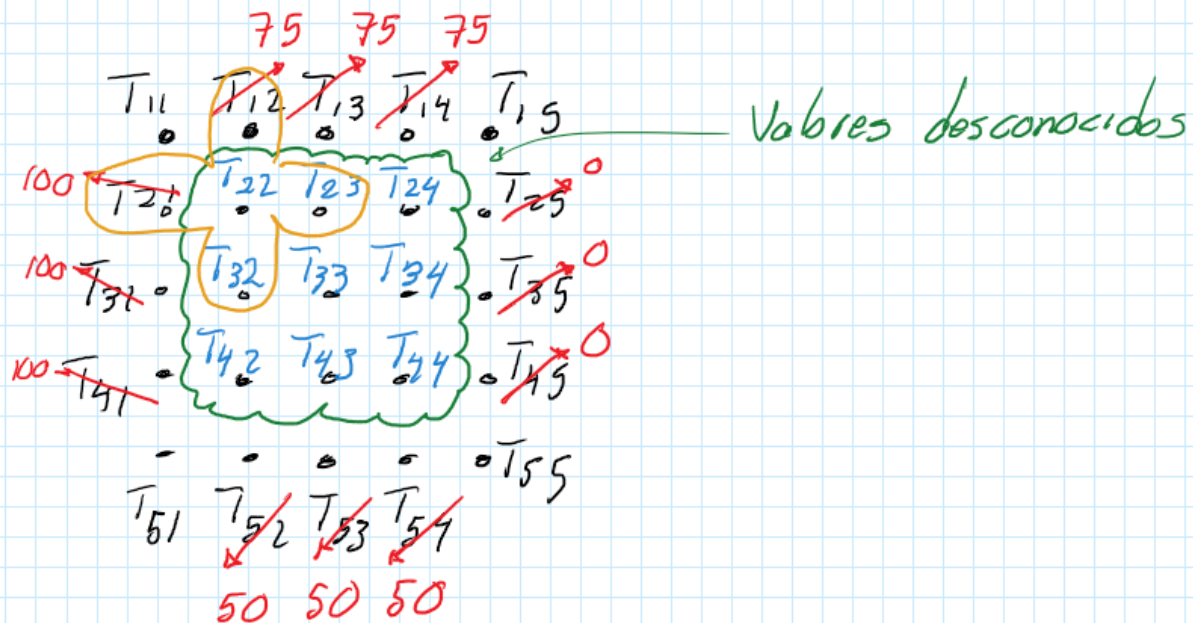
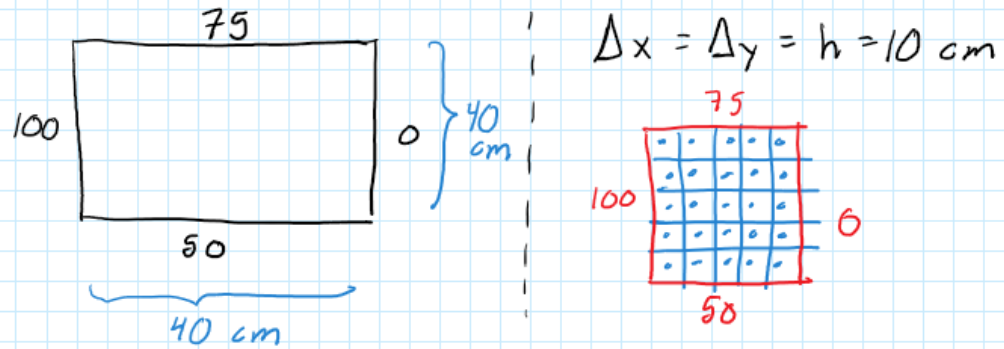
# Discretización de Ecuación de Laplace

$$-4T_{i,j} + T_{i+1,j} + T_{i-1,j} + T_{i,j+1} + T_{i,j-1} = 0$$



$$T_{i,j} = \frac{T_{i+1,j} + T_{i-1,j} + T_{i,j+1} + T_{i,j-1}}{4}$$

# EJERCICIO - EJEMPLO



# EJERCICIO - EJEMPLO

$$-4T_{ij} + T_{i+1,j} + T_{i-1,j} + T_{i,j+1} + T_{i,j-1} = 0$$

$$-4T_{22} + T_{32} + T_{23} + 100 + 75 = 0$$

$$-4T_{23} + T_{22} + T_{24} + T_{33} + 75 = 0$$

$$-4T_{24} + T_{23} + T_{34} + 75 = 0$$

$$-4T_{32} + T_{42} + T_{33} + T_{22} + 100 = 0$$

$$-4T_{33} + T_{23} + T_{34} + T_{43} + T_{32} = 0$$

$$-4T_{42} + T_{32} + T_{43} + 100 + 50 = 0$$

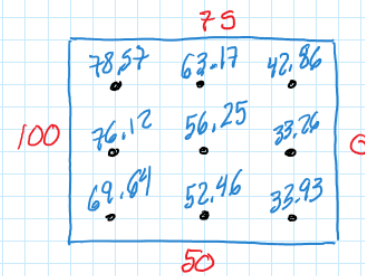
$$-4T_{43} + T_{33} + T_{42} + T_{44} + 50 = 0$$

$$-4T_{44} + T_{34} + T_{43} + 50 = 0$$

//Simplificando en forma matricial

$T_{22}$	$T_{23}$	$T_{24}$	$T_{32}$	$T_{33}$	$T_{34}$	$T_{42}$	$T_{43}$	$T_{44}$		
$\begin{bmatrix} -4 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & -4 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & -4 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 & -4 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & -4 & 1 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & -4 & 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & -4 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & -4 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 & -4 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{bmatrix} T_{22} \\ T_{23} \\ T_{24} \\ T_{32} \\ T_{33} \\ T_{34} \\ T_{42} \\ T_{43} \\ T_{44} \end{bmatrix}$	$=$	$\begin{bmatrix} -175 \\ -75 \\ -25 \\ -100 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ -150 \\ -50 \\ -50 \end{bmatrix}$							

//Resultado



# Referencia

1. Douglas Burden, Richard. Faires. Análisis Numérico. 2002.
2. Curtis F. Gerald. Análisis numérico. Segunda edición, 1991.
3. Discretización:  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Jv0RwYKxQ10&list=PL9UvoBWjA8MCaEAYIaA9mDmXVA1fYJ4b7&index=7>